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New Pork Daily Tribune FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1989.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-No news regarding the alleged navail conflict in Samoan waters had been received at the State or Navy Departments. —— A plot in Cashmere to kill the British Resident has been liscovered. === The British steamer Sultan was andoned at ses.

Domestic.-President Harrison passed Sunday quietly; he went to church in the morning. = etery Windom has appointed George C. Tithe-of Illinois, to be Assistant Secretary. Five French tourists were said to have been murdered in Yellowstone Park. —— Ten inches of snow, much drifted, fell in the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts. — Lucy Spellman, the dulld said to have been abducted from Kansas Dity by an English family, was found in Chicago.

City and Suburban.-An unknown man was ly fatally beaten by three assailants in Brooklyn: they were arrested. — A large number of petty robberies were committed in Brooklyn. ==== Plans were completed for a new theatre nalified was proved untrue. === The boy Krulisch, charged with the murder of Guenther Wechsung, was held for trial without bail; he has made no admissions. —— Francis V/llson, the actor, was discharged from the Casine com-pany by Rudolph Aronson. —— Henry Jes nselm, vaiter at the Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie, shot himself in his room. - A young doctor took a fatal overdose of morphine. ===: Three farm-hands arrested for beating and robhing a companion, who will probably die.

The Weather.-Indications for to-day, Fair, dowly moderating. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 36 degrees; lowest, 29; average, 31 3-8.

It is an excellent record that was made by the railroads leading to Washington before and after the Inauguration. Not a single accident has been reported in connection with the transportation of the vast crowds to and from the capital. One road alone carried 105,000 passengers. The experience of the last week iggests that railroading is becoming an exact

This promises to be a busy week at Albany. The Legislature will reconvene to-night and a fleed of bills is looked for. Bills introduced before March 15 (next Friday) take precedence on the calendar; hence the desire of the legistors to secure good places for the measures they bring forward. Apparently the most important subject yet to be brought before the Legislature is Mayor Grant's rapid-transit project. There is no subject in which this city has a more vital interest, and the making known of the Mayor's ideas on it will be awaited im-

The story told by Hank Ferry, the guide, in regard to the murder of five French tourists in the Yellowstone National Park excites suson. Ferry is described as av. unscrupulous fellow, and he engaged in an unlawful proceeding when he agreed to escert the French party through the park in the winter season. His conduct, when an effort was made to discover the murderers and robbers, sorves to strengthen the belief that he has a guilty strengthen the benef under the knowledge regarding the butcht uy. The affair ad one in the extreme, and the truth in regard to it will probably new ir be known.

So much time has been devoted by the lawakers at Trenton to charging the Highnse and County-Option law that other imnt measures are likely to suffer. The Rallot-Reform bill is one of these. No doubt exists that a majority of the members of the Legislature favor its passaye, but the longer ation on it is postponed the smaller will be the probability of its enactment. The bill is to be ought up this week, and its friends should feel the importance of flutting forth every effort to push it through be th houses. Indiana has already joined Massaciausotts in putting a Ballot-Reform law on its statute-book. New-York and New-Jersey out in not to be far be-

held, without bail, for the action of the Grand of the criminal insane from the unconvicted. Jury. The probability that he is not the murderer, but an accessory before the fact, is not yet weakened. If he has the crime of another man in his keeping, his denials and refusal to admit anything are more easily explicable than if the idea that he struck the fatal blows with his own hand be accepted. A mistaken senso of honor as related to the real criminal may be considered to animate him. No suggestion of a motive why the boy should do murder has yet been made, nor has suspicion thus far been directed to any one else as the murderer. But that Kruffsch can keep his secret much longer is unlikely.

NO MISUSE OF GRAND JURIES.

The elevated railroad companies in their resent use of the District-Attorney's office are playing a desperate game that has a worse look with each new development of the scheme. The Grand Juny is an institution that was never intended and cannot be allowed to be prostituted to the gratification of personal malice or to emable defendants in civil suits to invoke the mighty arm of the criminal law to crowd their opponents out of court. The present proceedings against reputable attorneys are not intended in the interest of public morality or justice, but solely to make it impossible for the courts to proceed with the speedy trial of causes for d'amages to owners along the line of the eleva/ted railroads.

The indiscreet statement made by some of the District-Attorney's assistants as an excuse for these proceedings, that if the agreements with attorneys suing the companies can be declared champertous, such result would legally put an end to the civil suits for damages, while it is declared by the best authority to be untrue, shows the real purpose of those extraordinary and unprecedented proceedings that were begun suddenly in the Criminal Court House last week. If it were true, would it not be an amazing ground for the District-Attorney to base his action upon? These attorneys, some of whom are of the highest standing and character, and all of whom appear certainly to be reputable, insist that their agreements with their clients are those that are recognized by lawras proper and according to precedent established by the most eminent members of the profession. But even if they were not, and were actually unfair and illegal, it is the client that has been harmed, not the railroads. In fact, in nearly, if not quite, every case that has ever arisen in this State in which the complaint of champerty has been made, it has been made by the client and not by a third party. It has been in the efforts of the courts to prokect clients against extortionate or unreasonable demands of their attorneys that the adjudication on the subject has been had, and the courts have enumerated the principles that govern the matter. Here there is no complaint on the part of any property-owner that his attorney has done anything unreasonable or unconscionable. On the contrary, in this class of litigation, which involves a large number of claims of the same general character, and in which a lawyer who has once made himself familiar with the subject can carry on many suits at the same time to greater advantage to clients than a single suit can be carried on, it is generally the case that complainants prefer to make contracts with lawyers for contingent fees, and they think that it is to their advantage to do so. The same thing was true in the assessment cases, hundreds of which were brought by eminent lawyers of this city upon contracts for contingent fees, and in which they agreed to pay all expenses, and in some cases even costs.

But even if the railroad companies them selves had a grievance that the law would recognize, the District-Attorney is clearly not the person to institute these proceedings nor the Grand Jury-room the place for the investigation to go on. According to all analogy and precedent, the only proper course, if they are acting in good faith, is for the railroad author-Harlem. — A rumor that a Kerr juror is ities to go into the police courts and there proagainst could have an opportunity to defend themselves before irreparable injury is done them, and where they would know whom to hold to strict accountability for unfounded proceedings. Every one knows that if the attorneys in these matters have violated the law, it has been a technical and not an intentional violation. The elevated railroads doubtless have no expectation of being able to convict any one of any misdemeanor. But they have hoped by sudden and unexpected action, and with the cordial aid of the District-Attorney's office, to procure indictments which would accomplish their purposes as well. But under the guidance of our judges the railroads are scarcely likely to succeed in using the Grand Jury for such purposes.

A FORCIBLE SUGGESTION.

In his annual report the State Commissioner of Lunacy makes a recommendation in relation to the disposal of insane persons charged with crime which is worthy of the careful attention of the Legislature. As the law now stands, superintendents of State asylums for the insane are allowed to send any insane patient charged with crime who has been committed to those institutions to the State Asylum for Insane Criminals at Auburn. They have this privilege, whether the patients in question have been brought to trial or not, or whether or not they have been tried and acquitted on the ground of insanity. The commissioner rightly argues that it is unjust to the insane thus to associate the unconvicted with the pauper insane criminals and convicts of our State prisons. "There were present," he reports, "in the Asylum for Insane Criminals at Auburn at the close of the month of September last 67 men and 7 women who have never been brought to trial; also 11 men and 2 women acquitted on the ground of insanity. These persons whom a presumed innocence should cover are thus associated with convicts in a State asylum especially created for the convict insane.

No class of unfortunates have stronger claims upon the general compassion than the insane. The State should take care to do its best by them, and certainly the ordinary dictates of humanity demand that the insane who have never been convicted of any crime should not be placed on a level and quartered with insane criminals. The Superintendent's suggestion is in line with the bill now pending in the Legislature, which looks to dividing the population of our State prisons into three classes, the aim being to separate the new convicts who are fairly promising subjects for reformation from the old offenders. It certainly will not be argued that the insane against whom nothing has been proved do not deserve as much consideration as the convict class.

The new asylum at Matteawan was designed to relieve the Asylum for Insane Convicts at ern. The Auburn asylum when last reported contained 218 persons, although its estinated capacity is stated to be 160. If the convicted inmates were removed there would smain but 120 men and 6 women. The Matswan asylum will accommodate 450 patients. re ought to be little difficulty, therefore, in

beyond doubt, and on this evidence he has been | devising a satisfactory plan for the separation

COPPER AND THE TARIFF.

When the Free Traders pretend that the copper syndicate exists because of the American tariff on copper, or that it has been encouraged or helped by that duty, or that American consumers have been to any extent what ever taxed or burdened by that duty, they make it hard to determine whether they are amazingly ignorant or absurdly mendacious. This country exports enormous quantities of copper ore, bars and manufactured copper in various forms, so that the price here is not at all controlled by the duty. Last year nearly 40,000 tons of ore and 31,664,046 pounds of bar and ingots went out from this country, forming a considerable part of the enormous surplus which has broken the back of the French syndicate. Only the stupidest of Free Traders could imagine that under such circumstances the market here could be controlled by the duties, and in fact it was so completely controlled by the syndicate for nearly a year that the selling price in London and New-York was about the same. Thus the first quotation this year at London was equal to 17 1-8 cents per pound, which was also the first quotation for Lake copper at New-York. Having accumulated about 160,000 tons for

which it can find no market, the syndicate has not been able to prevent a great fall in the price-at London from over 17 to less than 12 cents per pound. It may be said that now the duty prevents the syndicate from emptying its foreign copper upon this market, if it should on any account desire to sell here in order to better maintain prices elsewhere. If that were so, the duty would only help to destroy the Copper Trust. But the fact is that the Trust was smashed in large part by the enormous increase of production in this country, which would not have been possible had not the market here been closed against imports at low prices. Forced to take the copper thus produced in order to prevent a fatal decline in foreign markets, the syndicate has in fact been crippled in large measure by the very tariff which Free Traders ignorantly or mendaciously accuse of helping it. As yet, belief that the syndicate may be lifted over the immediate emergency by the French Government has prevented a fall in the price here as great as has occurred in England, but the instant it becomes certain that the syndicate cannot carry out its engagements, the price of copper here will start toward a lower level by far than any

touched this month at London. This combination originated in France, has been encouraged and supported by French official influence and by the strongest French banks, and was openly shielded from assault by the French Government itself when inquiries were made in the French Assembly as to its legality. According to principles of law fully recognized in French as in American decisions. the combination was contrary to the public interest, unlawful, and should have been suppressed by the very Government which encouraged and shielded it. As a consequence the French Government is now compelled to demand assistance for the copper ring from the great financiers and the Bank of France, with a strong probability that, even though such assistance has been given, the ring will be forced to liquidate speedily.

A SEARCH LIGHT NEEDED.

Already the Commissioners of Accounts have shown zeal and usefulness and have justified their appointment, but there are still many dark caverns in the city government that call for exploration.

One of these is presided over by that County Democracy worthy, the Hon. Thomas Costigan. The late Commissioners of Accounts, Shearman and Daly, whose services Mayor Grant found it convenient to dispense with soon after he took office, made an investigation, they called it, into Mr. Costigan's City Record office last December and reported, in effect, that he was a good, blameless man, entitled to the plaudits of his fellow-citizens.

arrearages have been piled up in the office of the Record against the city. Mr. Costigan told the Board of Estimate that \$40,000 would pay these bills. It now appears that they will require at least \$65,000, and the Mayor has felt himself called upon to warn the Controller against paying a single dollar in excess of the appropriation.

It came out in the somewhat cursory glances that were taken by Senator Fassett's committee into the bureau of the City Record that a number of suspicious requisitions were on file there. It seemed, for instance, as if the paupers and criminals under the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction must subsist entirely on mucilage. Incomprehensible accounts for blotters, pens. writing pads and other supplies were recorded against almost every department, as to which the heads of the departments were obviously ignorant. The expenses of Mr. Costigan's bureau for seven months of the year 1888 were enormously in excess of the total expense for the whole year previous.

A search light needs to be turned upon Mr. Costigan and his little bureau. It should be a strong, resistless, far-reaching glare.

"BLIZZARD MONDAY."

Oft in the chilly night we fall to thinking of this Monday of last March. It was one of the whitest of Mondays, and yet few Mondays in the calendar of the ages are so blue. The reference does not puzzle you, dear reader? Now that we speak of it you seem to recall the Blizzard of 1888? We suspected as much. A mother may mislay her child; the small boy may lose sight of the date of the opening of the baseball season. But it is different with the Blizzard. "Gone, but not forgotten."

Great Scott, but what a spell of weather it was! Not protracted, Heaven be praised, but protracted enough by unauimous consent. The poet has observed that man has little use for a Blizzard here below, nor wants that little long. As came the Assyrian down, like a wolf on th fold, so came the Blizzard down-only much more so. It came down like a whole pack of wolves (including the joker) led by a royal Bengal tiger with a sore back and a bevy of Numidian lions.

How it snowed and drifted; how it blew and

wirled and tore about; how it howled and moaned; how it stalled trains and threw down telegraph wires, and tossed ships; how it blocked up country roads and choked city streets; how it shamed weather prophets and brought confu sion to the prognosticating beaver and laid out the fore-knowing ground-hog; how it depressed the elevated railway managers and elevated the charges of the hackmen; how it brought the activities of the metropol's to a standstill, even as Joshua halted the sun on Gibeon; how it boycotted pedestrians, having at them from all points of the compass; how it everlastingly got the oldest inhabitant on the bip when he searched his experience for its parsilel; how it demonstrated to man that when nature undertakes to have some fun with him she is going to have it and no mistake; how it-but there is small use of going into particulars with people who can say of the Blizzard, "all of which we saw and a part of which we got caught out in."

Its like again, the Blizzard's like, will not be

period. There is no objection to her request, provided that Time's retrogression would not give the Blizzard day another chance at us. If it would, then, on behalf of this town and the ably more than ten to one against him, his e vicinity, we kick, and beg Florence to withdraw her request. Let us do nothing that can be con-strued as an encore of the Blizzard. Shakespeare never repeated, and it would be a mistake, from an artistic point of view, to say nothing about the feelings of our fellow-citizens, for the Blizzard to duplicate itself.

It makes an interesting and a unique memory the Blizzard does. We knew at the time that it was unpleasant, but we felt that it was great. The profound impression that it made shall not soon be effaced from the tablets of our memory. Its proportions were noble, like those of the Re public's manifest destiny. Its blasts were as keen as the eyes of our proud bird of freedom. Its tremendous energy was typical of the spirit of the age. But, although engaging as a memory, the Blizzard would be intolerable as a reappearance. Come not back, and all will be forgiven.

MONEY AND BUSINESS. Close on the heels of the Panama collapse which must have strained some French financial institutions sorely, and taken some hundreds of millions from the value of supposed securities held by French people and capitalists, there comes now the collapse of the copper syndicate. For it can be called nothing else than a collapse, when the Government itself is compelled to interfere and almost to coerce reluctant capitalists to guarantee enormous advances in order to save the second bank in France from immediate ruin Even the great loan just obtained did not stop the panie or the withdrawal of deposits from the bank, and the week closed with a conviction that the danger was not yet passed. Nor is it strange for it is about equivalent to a confession of bankruptcy when the managing director of a great financial institution commits suicide, and the Government has to exert its power in order to avert a national calamity. At London prices, the decline in the value of copper held by the syndicate was about \$16,000,000 in a few weeks; the fall in copper stocks all over the world represented a still greater loss, Rio Tinto dropping from 652 1-2 francs in December to 350 last Saturday; and the stocks of financial institutions have suf fered even more, the shares of Comptoir d'Escompte falling from 1,030 francs to 335, and those of Societe des Metaux from 840 in December to 100 on Saturday.

The American copper stocks have apparently been sustained in the Boston market by a belief that the French syndicate must be helped through by the Government, so that it can make good its engagements. But Calumet and Recla stock, which sold at 299 January 2, fell to 252 on Saturday, and Boston and Montana fell from 71 in December to 38 on Saturday. After severe losses in Atchison, Burlington and Quincy and other railroad enterprises, Boston capitalists were ill prepared for such another trial, but the amount of money drawn from New-York for Boston is said to have been comparatively small. When the syndicate can no longer carry its load or control the copper market, however, the price must fall severely, at least until the vast accumulations have been absorbed by consumption, and in the meantime the mining companies will be worse off than if the syndicate had never been formed. Another depression in wheat helped also to

weaken American markets. The close was about two cents lower than the week before, but each of these reactions, since the absurd rise to \$1 20 last fall, has been the more trying to the patience and financial strength of those interested, because each has lessened the number of money lenders and capitalists who were willing to stake anything on theories of scarcity. As the summer draws near, every bright day reminds bolders that another harvest will soon begin. The exports from Atlantic ports in February were about 332,937 bushels wheat, against 2,489,292 last year, and 510,823 barrels flour, against 808,057, while from Pacific ports there has also been a decrease, only 1,381,914 bushels going out in February, with one week from Portland lacking, against 3,063,085 bushels last year. These figures indicate exports of about 4,300,000 bushels this year, flour included, against 9,200,000 last year for the month. But of corn the outgo from Atlantic ports has been 7,643,387 bushels, against 2,128,772 last year, and the price advanced half a cent last the quantity in sight is only 24,000

less than at the same time last year. The only strange thing about the stock market last week was that it did not decline more. Home and foreign influences were alike adverse. The average of prices declined \$1 30 to \$61 78; but it is still 77 cents above the lowest price for the year. Earnings thus far reported for February aggregate \$15,649,622, against \$14,917,757 last year, a gain of 6.92 per cent, but the reports of rate cutting become more definite and important, while the prospect of peace through the Interstate or any other agreement is considerably less definite than it seemed weeks ago. Last year's earnings in February were not particularly satisfactory; and the increase this year is little more than the gain in mileage operated. But the volume of business represented by bank clearings continues large; at New-York last week 17 per cent larger than last year; at Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago last week 21 per cent larger, and at thirty-six other towns 12 per cent larger. Though the speculative centres have the greatest gain, there is nevertheless a general increase at smaller cities and manufacturing towns as well.

The failure of one large iron establishment, the closing of some others, with statements to hands that the market does not permit continuance, and the acceptance of lower wages in some other cases, indicate a state of things which would attract more attention if the news about copper were less striking. An earnest appeal by woollen manufacturers to the Secretary of the Treasury for a reversal of former rulings, under which production has been prostrated in some branches by foreign imports, and a weaker tone in the wool market with a slight decline in prices, show that another industry is not entirely prosperous. Loans of the New-York banks are considerably the largest ever recorded, but the reserve is still over \$8,500,000, and the Treasury last week took in not \$100,000 more than it paid out. It is also a healthy sign that although the outgo of wheat is insignificant, the value of domestic exports from this port exceeded that of last year in February and last week over 10 per cent, while the increase in imports here last week was hardly 8 per cent, and in February there was a decrease of 41-2 per cent. Unless foreign troubles prove more serious than is now expected, the effect in this country will not probably be great, though there is natural apprehension that American securities may be sent here for realization.

Another case of careless blasting, resulting in blowing in the side of a five-story tenementhouse. The foreman in charge of the work has been arrested, but he claims that all the requirements of the law were complied with. If this sort of thing can't be stopped, there will evidently have to be some more law to fit the case. Blasting is necessary to reduce the rocky surface of Manhattan Island, but greater care in carrying it on is an imperative necessity.

Recorder Smyth's refusal to allow a prisoner to obstruct his trial by noisy interruptions, even causing him to be removed from the court-room, will strike the average man with favor. It is certainly common sense that justice shall not be flouted and mocked by a prisoner's taking this advantage of the old common law right to be confronted with his accusers, and the Recorder insists that his action is good law also, in spite of the precedent of the Guiteau case. In fact, it is that many of the common law traditions, seen. At least we hope not. Florence Persy coming down to us from a time when the methods of justice were rude and elementary, shall be relief flight and make her a child again for a brief vised in the light of modern experience. No one

can suppose that at this day, when the ch are ten to one in favor of the criminal, wheres when these customs were first fixed, they were prothat he might forfeit, by persistent misbehavior, the right to be confronted of acquital would be impaired if it should

The advocates of the Naval State Militia and the Naval Reserve Corps feel much encourage by the support that they have thus far received, notwithstanding that the Whittherne bill failed in its passage by Congress. The Legislature of Massachusetts adopted the State Naval Militia scheme last year, and similar bills have been introduced in the Legislature of this State, also of Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and California.

The Grand Jury of Kings County has done well to indict the three men responsible for the death of the so-called "seab" who was so badly frightened by their entrance into the car stables where he was at work during the recent strike that in his efforts to escape he fell out of a window and was killed. When Coroner Rooney investigated the case, he decided that the three men should not be held. For the socion he was severely criticised. Now the truth will be brought out, and if the strikers were guilty of manslaughter the fact will be established before a jury. Their moral responsibility is as clear as possible; whether they can be held legally responsible is the question to be decided.

Another house in the upper part of the city has been ordered vacated because the plumbing is in bad condition and cases of diphtheria due to this cause have been reported in it. The Health Board gave orders a year ago to have the needful repairs made, but nothing has been done. Only the agent could be dealt with, as the owners kept beyond reach of the service of legal papers. Cutting off the rent permanently until the house is in proper condition will doubtless be effective in compelling them to do their plain duty.

Minneapolis is still there, and appears to be feeling as well as usual, thank you. . The Tribune" of that city concludes an article in regard to her future with this eloquent outburst:

Minneapolis can be landed so high and dry upon the rock of permanent and progressive prosperity, that the waves of coming cantiuries, lashed by the trade winds and commercial cyclones of would-be rival cities, cannot as much as wet her feet or dampen with spray her municipal skirts. It is pleasant to believe that it is the manifes

destiny of Minneapolis to stride down the century with the star of progress flaming on her forehead intimidated neither by trade winds nor cyclones, with her dimpled feet dry and her snowy skirts undampened. It is a beautiful picture-perhaps some rising St. Paul artist will put it on canvas.

The corset, maligned of the dress-reformers, has agnin demonstrated its usefulness-even its necessity. To its agency a woman in Bryn Mawr, Penn., owes her life. She was shot by her husband, but the bullets were deflected by the steel ribs in her corset, and so she escaped serious injury. The corset deserves to be mentioned with at least respect for some time to come. This is not the first service of the kind that it has rendered, either.

Here is a chance for the younger members of the Bar of this State. The Bar Association offers a prize of \$250 to be contended for by lawyers of five or more years' standing. The prize is to go to the best essay on " The Rights of Minority Stockholders, and what Legislation, if any, is needed for their Protection." Robert C. Alexander of this city is chairman of the committee on prizes. There ought to be a lively competition.

PERSONAL.

The late John W. Johnston, of Virginia, formerly United States Senator, was conspicuous in the Robellion, but his political disabilities were removed with his saking, at the instance of the Hon. William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, who had formerly been the recipient of favors from him.

A lot of Paris schoolboys sent a case oranges to General Boulanger, by way of congratu-lating him on his election. But the dealer of whom they bought them was a supporter of M. Jacques, and be saw to it that the fruit did not reach "le brav" gen-eral" until it was far too aged for consumption.

"Little Phil" Sheridan inherits his illustrious father's pluck. It is told that at Staunton, on their way to Nor quit, before the General's death, the private ratiroad car in which Mrs. Sheridan and family were making year, and the price advanced half a cent last week, with one cent for oats. Cotton was unchanged, though receipts continue to exceed last year's—last week 2,000 bales; for the excess in exports is greater—last week 61,000 bales. So far the quantity in sight is only 24,000 bales. proaching car, which was still not responding to brakes. When it struck with considerable force 'tte Phil' was still there, holding his own, while mother and sisters and Mrs. Kellogg were considera

> The Hon. Horatto King has a poem which was written in boyhood by his friend the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin on his alma mater, Hebron Academy, Maine. A clever fellow is Captain Wissman, the German ex-

plorer, who is going to Africa to look after Stanley and Emin. "He possesses," says Sir Charles Wilson, "all of Livingstone's indomitable courage, his constancy of purpose and his kindly feelings toward the natives; and he has twice crossed Africa in its widest extent without once firing a shot in anger.

Mr. Stead, of "The Pall Mall Gazette," is particular larly bitter toward the Bismarcks. According to Mr. F. P. O'Connor, when last year Mr. Stead accredited himself to the Governments of Europe, he visited Berhimself to the Governments of Europe, he visited Berlin among other places. Naturally he tried to see
Count Herbert Bismarck, and for the purpose armed
himself with a letter of introduction From Lord Enher.
But Count Herbert Bismarck could not see Mr. Stead.
After his return from his interview with the Czar. Mr.
Stead renewed the attempt to see the German Foreign
Minister, but was again repulsed. Count Herbert was
so exapprated by the frequency of these applications
that he wrote to Lord Esher a letter, asking him why
he had introduced Mr. Stead to him. The question
was accompanied by some unflattering observations as
to Mr. Stead.

Miss Jane Cobden, who has recently been elected to represent the Bow and Bromley division of the Towe Hamlets in the London County Council, is the daughter of the late Richard Coden, the leader, with John Bright, of the Free-Trade movement. From her distinguished father she has inherited considerable political gifts and a warm sympathy with the people. She holds advanced Liberal opinions upon the inherited of Home Rule; and has made the condition of Ireland the object of special study, having paid frequent visits to that country.

CANADA'S NEW ANNEXATION SCHEME.

From The Washington Post.

We should be sorry to part with New-England as a whole-especially with the monument on Bunker Hill. As for Mr. Hoar, considering his shabby treatment of the proposed Centennial of the Constitution, there would be no tears to shed over his departure to a more congenial clime; but what would become of our Indian policy without Dawes, or of our Navy without Boutelle, or of our fisheries without Frys, or of mora reform without Blair, or of an executive session of the Senate without Edmunds! And what, pray, would become of the country if Frank Jenes and Prick A. Collins, ox-Senator Chandler and Dr. Gallinger were climinated? Imagine also the venerable Hambal Hammin building ice palaces at Montgeal without an overcost on; and, more than all, consider what might ensue were Blaine and Proctor traded off the From The Washington Post. an overcost on; and, more than all, consider what might ensue were Blaine and Proctor traded off to the Canucks and an early dissolution of Mr. Harri-son's Cabinet precipitated. No. We guess the scheme won't work.

NO "STARS AND BARS" IN SIGHT NOW. From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat. For the first time in four years an American citi-sen can now do business in any of the Departments without encountering a Cabinot officer who served in the rebel army or the Confederate Congress.

> A GOOD CHANCE NECESSARILY LOST. The Chicago News.

From The Chicago News.

The Hon. Chauncey M. Depew is now in the midst of us. It is a source of polgnant regret to us that at this particular juncture between two pay days we are unable to give him one of these elaborate dinners which invariably inspire this talented and amiable gentleman to unprecedented and astonishing flights or

HE SAVED HIS BEST TREASURE, ANYHOW. From The St. Paul Pioneer-Press. True, Grover got left, but there is one grand con-solution. He has also got Mrs. Cleveland.

A CONNECTICUT NOMINATION. From The Hartford Courant.

If Mr. Aldace F. Walker does not leave that universitate Commerce) hoard for this new and responsible office, we beet to present the name of Arthur T. Hadley, of New-Haren, as his successor. There's your man, President Harrison, and in honoring Connection; with such an appointment you also hence the office and the apportung power.

DEMOCRATS GETTING ANXIOUS. From The Atlants Constitution.

What we want most now is harmony.

victory is impossible.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

is triumph when auddenly the driver returned, a outhing his list, said. 'Please, sir, have ye a du hire' penny bit about you, it would be such a pity reak a bright piece of gold like this for a drink!"

A Maiden's Artifice.—Artiful Amy—Algermon, in par-liamentary usage, what does the presiding officer say, when a matter is to be put to a vote? Unsus pecting Algernon—Are you ready for the ques-tion?

The magnificent building which the Woman's Christian Temperance Union proposes to creet in Chicago will cost \$200,000. About half of this num has been raised already. It will be eleven stories in height, and it is estimated that its rental will be about \$20,000 a year. It will be known as the Temple

Religion and Charity Booming—Stranger—Kissing sociables! What are they?

Rural Belle—They are never held except to raise money for some great religious or charitable object. The young men are blindhilded, and on the payment of a fixed sum some girl, whom he doesn't know, of course, is brought up to him and he is allowed to his her. He never finds out who he hissed; but by pering enough he can finally kins swery girl in the room, you see, he gots the one he wants, but he never extell which one it was.

"I see. Is there much activity in religious and benevolent circles in a town like this?"

"Yes Indeed. It just keeps every one of us busy hunting up objects to hold sociables for."—(Philadelphia Record.

"Some people have queer ideas about ice," says as official of an ice company in "The Kingston Free man." "They imagine a cake of ice that will weigh 300 pounds when it is housed will weigh as much when taken out several months after. They don't seem to realize that there is a waste of 30 to 60 per cent in ice in houses during a season. Then there are people it bleaches and looks like snow ice. Th-y prefes river ice, which is not so pure and clean. Of course this makes it better for the ice companies, for a crop can be harvested from the Hudson River much cher than it can from ponds which are located I

Not a Criticism.—In a law suit before Esquire Jones last week four-teen reputable witnesses swom to seeing Pete Jackson carry off a rifle belonging to Abram Weeks. Jackson himself didn't deny the fact, refusing to plead at all, but his honor discharged him. Why? Because Jackson's brother Jim sent four gallons of whiskey around to his honor's shanty the day before the trial.

Why? Because Jackson's brother Jim sent four raj-lons of whiskey around to his honor's shanty the day before the trial.

We don't propose to carticise the judiciary of this town, but we feel to remark that if Esquire Jones was soaked in the creek for about four days he'd be morn worthy of the confidence of our people. We don't say that he sold himself for four gallons of whiskey, but we are ready to form one of a committee to wast upon him and prove that he has been drunk ever since the case was ended.—(Arizona Howler.

There is a man in Hartford who has worked at fortysix different trades. He forms a sort of a trade all by himself.

Supply and Demand.—Miss Highup—Marie, has "The lightone Monthly" come yet?
Marie—Yes, mum.
"What's in it?
"War articles an' travels in fureign countries an' stronomy er arithmetic, er something I can't make nt."

"Oh, dear! Put it on the library table where folks can see it, and then I wish you'd go around to the news-stand and got me a copy of "The Love Story Weekly." Be sure and say it's for yourself.—(Philadelphia Record.

"What would you think of a man," asks a hotel clerk, "who came in, registered, got a room, stadd out his time, left without paying his board or saying anything about it, and then wrote back, saying he had lost his revolver while in the hotel, and asking, if it was found, to forward it to him? What do you recently happened."

Confusion is sometimes caused by the indiscriminate use of the word typewriter to denote either the operator or the machine.

A case in point: Said Robinson to Smith the other day: "I've got a new typewriter."

Roplied Smith angiously: "Blonde or brunatie!"

And Robinson being called away at that momen's smith was soon circulating the pews that Robinson.

And Robinson being called away at that moments from his was soon circulating in news that Robinson was boasting of a pretty girl he had employed as zecretary. Finally the report reached Robinson's wife, and she could not be convinced that the new typewrites was a cold piece of mechanism until she had visited her husband's office and taken observations there for herself.—(Pittaburg Dispatch.

A young woman, of Ridgeway, Canada banes of matrimony between herself and two of her lovers read in the parish church, the clergyman having decided that she is free to choose between them at the altar. This is a new and startling departure in wed dings.

"You may not believe it," said a Pennsylvani Railroad official in the lobby of the Continental Hote last evening, "but these rate wars sometimes accomplish miraculous things. A case in point is that of Dr. Emil Bories, who west to Washington Territory some months ago, and who decided to return about the time the Pacific roads began their last terrific cutting. For a number of days Eastern tickets had been offered at unprecedentedly low figures, but Borjes thought it would be wise to wait awhile before purchasing as the drop was steady and continuous. Finally when he was offered a ticket from Dayton, Washington Perritory to St. Louis for one dollar, he decided that his time had come. Closing with the agent at that figure he took passage on a first-class train, and was literally carried 2,000 miles for just 100 cents. It was, I believe, the cheapest journey ever made by a paying passenger."—(Philadelphia Inquirer.

MUSICAL TOPICS.

FIFTH PHILHARMONIC CONCERT-A WEEKS PROMISES-NEWS.

One must have been omniverous in to have been moved only to satisfaction by the scheme of the fifth concert of the Philharmon's Society at the Metropolitan Opera House Saturday night. It was a singular list of pieces and well calculated to compel the wildest speculations as to its purpose or its relation to the aims of the representative or or its relation to the sims of the representates of the chestral organization of America. So far as the two vocal pleess are concerned, if they needed condoning, there was the circumstance to plead for them that Frau Schroeder-Hanfstsongl was but an eleventh hour substitute for Frau Lehvann, whose onerous speratio duties compelled a cancellation of her contract with the society. Still something a little nearer the taste of to-day than the scene and air from Spohr's "Faust," Die Stille Nacht Entweicht," might have been found Her other selection, Wagner's "Tracume," was more agreeable, especially since Mr. Thomas's arrangement of the accompaniment proved to be warm and opulent in color, like a page from "Tristan and Isobie." Frau Schroeder-Hanfstaengl, excellent singer though she be, has not the tones in her voice which Wagner's marvollously passionate utterance calls for. She was more successful in the artificial strates of Spohr, though she pleased so well in the Wagner music that if The orchestral numbers were a new overture

Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" by A. C. Mackenzie; the character sketch "Gretchen," from Light's "Faust's aymphony; the minuet and fugue finale, from Beethoven's string quartet in C major, op 50 (played by all the strings of the splendid band) and Rait's "Im Walde" Symphony. The new overture (it had its first performance in London last June) discloses in all its parts an exceedingly dainty, graceful fancy, and is more than pretty music, though scarcely as strong and explicit in characterization as scarcely as sirong and explicit in characterization as one could wish in a work which by reason of its title and the confessed purposes of the composer finds its programme or poetical scheme in Shakespeare's, let us say, most inusical comedy (most musical at least in the sense of its exhibition of the poet's appreciation of the purpose and power of music, "the food of love" and "the very cohe to the seat where love is throned"). It is in favor of the overture that of a second hearing it seemed much more beautiful, both in thought and workmanship than at the first (hough perhaps personal equation enters into cuch a judgment to a considerable extend; and to its disadvantage that Mr. Mechanic by quotations from the comedy indicated the

and to its disadvantage that Mr. Makenzio by quotations from the connedy indicated a spirit in which he wished the work to be accepted. The quotations we thought did not make a hap scheme in themselves and were open to criticism the score that they are scarcely suggestive enough the essential elements in the play. They seem rather inconsequential than otherwise. A single heavy like tration. The code has the superscription: "I'll revenged on the whole pack of you." Now, althoughts line is the beginning of Malvolic last speech the comedy, it signifies nothing in contaction with a real business of the piece. The greezest effects placency of Malvolic might furnish he spirit for a enisode, but to make him the only daracter brough in contract with Viola and her sweet passion, seem scarcely a justifiable proceeding. Yet him. Mackenzie has done, for how of the thomes of the twork rates to Malvolic themselves themselves the first them is the piece of the piece o